## LIBERIA'S FUTURE.

The Fate that Awaits a Colony Established by the People of This Country.

**BOUGHT WITH AMERICAN MONEY** 

How the British Browbeat the Negroes.

THE REPUBLIC MUST BE AIDED.

A Chance for Some Ambitious Congressman.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP TICONDEROGA, OFF SOLYMAN, WEST COAST APRICA, April 24, 1879.

After more than three months of patient waiting and attendance upon the movements of the commis-sion appointed to settle the long disputed question of the northwest boundary at Liberia this vessel sails to-morrow for Monrovia, on its way south, in pursuance of the original plan, which was entirely of a commercial nature. To-day the commission adjourned rine die, having accomplished nothing save to leave the Liberians in still greater doubt of the ability to maintain their rights to a section of country which is undoubtedly theirs by every law

In giving the results of the working of this commission I can think of no more satisfactory way than to sum up the whole affair from beginning to end. me twenty-five years ago the dispute as to territorial boundaries first arose, and at that time the French, whose interests on this coast are manifold. might be appointed. Nothing, however, was done at that time, and it was only of late years that the matter of a commission assumed definite shape. Mr. Boker, of Philadelphia, was first invited to act as the arbitrator, but he declined. Then Commander Brad-ford, commanding the United States ship Marion on the European station, was appointed to act in that capacity. A delay occurring in the meeting of the commission, Commander Bradford returned in the Marion to the United States, and hence it came about that the position of arbitrator was given to Commodore Shufeldt, who was to touch at Liberia on his cruise around the world.

The invitation to the United States government was to the effect that they should appoint a commissioner, and Commodore Shufeldt's instructions were to act in conjunction with the English and Liberian members. When the commission first mot the Bierra Leone the Liberians claimed that the rbitrator should preside at all sittings. This was strongly objected to on the part of the English, in their view the arbitrator had nothing to do until called in to decide any question that might be submitted to him. Mr. Streeton, one of the English commissioners, remarked that should Commodore

Shufeldt have a voice in the discussions there would be virtually three Liberians against two Englishmen. He evidently regretted making such a statement, as he attempted to withdraw it, but the Liberians insisted that it should appear upon the gainutes of the proceedings. That question was finally compromised by the Liberians requesting the Commodore to be present as a visitor at all sessions, and the English informing him that he could do so if he chose. The Commodore was present only for a day or two, and then withdrew to await their action. At the very beginning the question arose as to the point at which testimony should be taken, and failing to agree the commission adjourned until April 1 without so much as consulting with the arbitrator.

FINAL MEETING.

Then the Ticonderega sailed south, touching at different ports of the Liberian coast, and anionored off Solyman on the 1st of April. In the mountime the Liberian government, dissatisfied with the manner in which their commissioners had conducted themselves, appointed new ones in their stead, and on the part of the English, Communder Allington, of Her Majesty's ship Boxer, was appointed as supernumerary to act in clase of sickness of one of the pihers. The choosing of Solyman as a place of meeting was the work of the English, and it was a point they rigidly adhered to. It is here that Mr. Harris has his factory. This Mr. Harris is the one who has had frequent trouble with the Liberian government, and has ever been one of the chief agitators of the boundary question. It is through his influence and that of his agents that the English have been enabled to collect such a mass of native testimony in their favor, and from no other place could such an advantage be gained. So Selyman was been enabled to collect such a mass of native testi-mony in their favor, and from no other place could such an advantage be gained. So Solyman was chosen, despite all the objections raised by the Liberians. Solyman is only a lew miles below icallinas River, and the landing is not only difficult, but dangerous, from the very heavy surf that is ever beating ou the shore. No ship's boat can live in the surf, and even the boats built expressly for the pur-pose and manned by expert kroomen oftentimes

some to grief.

Every paper, letter or perishable article of that insture seat from there is wrapped in oliakin to prevent its destruction by any possible accident. There is only one surfboat here, and that is owned by Mr. Harris. All the houses on shore belong to him or his dependants, and therefore it is only through his courtesy that any one can visit the shore with any degree of saiety. When the commission met here another invitation was extended to Commodore Stufeld to be present; but he could only do so by using Mr. Harris boat and accepting the hospitality of his house. This the Commodore did not care to do. He suggested that the commission meet on board the Boxer, and on this not finding approval he named Cape Mount or the Sugary River, eighteen pulse below, as suitable places. No change was made, however, and the Commodore has remained on board during the whole time. When we found it necessary to go to Sierra Leone for coal and provisions the commission objected to the arbitrator leaving the ground, asserting that they should need his services in a tew days. As the C immodore had waited so long to suit their convenience it was not saking much from them to wait a day or two should his services in a tew days.

No such contingingly arose, however, and on our return we found still nothing to be submitted to the arbitrator. But this news did greet us. There were soout fourteen hundred natives and eighty or ninety chiest on shore, who had come from the interior to testify against Liberia. These natives were drinking the ron of Mr. Harris and eating the vice that had been expressly sent down to them from the government at Sierra Leone. A great deal of testimony was taxen and the purchase papers of the Liberians was arrived at. In these Liberian subcrete the country claimed was expressed as the Manna country, the Sugary country, and so on. When the first place, and, in the second, hay had a lot proved that there was any boundary line. The Laberians wished to refer the maitter to the interior and to the first p

triend, and to-day if he should give the word they would wage open war against Liberia.

Nothing Pain.

The whole action of the English part of this commission is certainly open to criticism. The stand they took in regard to the arbitrator appears to be unprecedented, but there is little doubt that they acted in accordance with instructions received from the Colonial Office. Hardly had the Ticonderoga satied before the English Minister at Washington sent to his government a full account of the intended operations of the ship, and also a complete record of Commodore Shufeldt's service. It was well known that the Commodore was the Vice President of the American Colonization Society; that he was interested in and had a great sympathy for Liberia. All these facts were sent from England here, with what instructions we of course know not; but there has been such an infexible line of policy pursued by the English, such a bullying of the Liberians, that it cannot for a moment be doubted that special instructions were being followed. At the first it was evident that the English considered their own case a weak one, and they no doubt feared to trust the Commodore's impartiality. Certain it is that practically there need have been no arbitrator.

Mr. Streetor, the Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, is a genial, fair spoken man; but he is naturally ambitious to serve his country well, with a view to a title, perhaps, or any reward that may be given him for the part he has piayed. So with Consul Hopkins, the only diplomatic representative of England on the coast. And I am sure Captain Allington would rejoice if he has here gained his promotion. As for Governor Rowe, of Sierra Leone, is a genial, the supplies of the colony over which he rules. He is now at Sherbeo waiting the result of this commission, and it would be a matter of no great surprise if even under the present circumstances he should plant the flag of England on this territory and issue a proclamation of annexation. Assuredly had it been decided that the land should The whole action of the English part of this co

## LITERATURE.

"IN TENTS IN THE TRANSVAAL."

Few savage countries have ever attained the not of civilized nations in modern times equal to that now bestowed upon South Africa. The Zulu war being the only war on the carpet at present attracts worldwide attention, which the killing of Prince Louis Napoleon has served to intensify. Anything, therefore, that gives us a better understanding of Zululand and its inhabitants is bound to hold our interest. "In Tents in the Transvaal," by Mrs. Hutchinson (Richard Bentley & Son, London), gives us a woman's idea of that country, and the prospect is ardly pleasing. Mrs. Hutchinson is the wife of an officer who was stationed in the Transval until just before the breaking out of the late Zulu war, when he was transferred to a better position at home. A person who voluntarily gives up the lux-uries of civilized life to rough it among the Kaffrs must be made of tough material. At the time this lady was in the Transvaal Cetywayo would not fight without great provocation. The author thought then, in March, 1878, that there were not wanting evidences of a tendency in colonial quarters "to distort and exaggerate any of the Zulu King's peccadilloes, which if not suppressed must eventually neutralize all the efforts at that time being made for peace." She sees the great advantages the Zulus would have in war. "Lightly clad and having no baggage to carry, they can move in large bodies twenty or thirty miles in at least half the time that a column of regular troops, encumbered with wagons and spans of oxen would take to get over the distance." The wagons in Natal are described as cumbersome machines, cal culated at their greatest rate of speed not to exceed two and a half miles an hour. Of the Zulus she enough when excited, as one can see from their gestures and general demeanor, yet there is a simplicity about them which makes them seem almost like children after all." As for the farms in the Transvaal so temptingly English papers, she says they are barren wastes. its mineral deposits. Coal and iron lie close to the surface and may be had for the picking, and labor is very cheap. The climate there is wretched. You other, and a drought sometimes lasts for two years.

Mrs. Hutchinson can hardly be called an elegant
writer, but she is pleasant and graphic and paints a picture of the Transvaal that proves what a devoted wife she was to share a husband's exile to such a

In "The Zulus and the British Frontier" (Franklin Square Library) Captain Thomas J. Lucas, of the late Cape Mounted Rifles, gives a more exhaustive ac. count of the Zulus, their country and their metho of warfare than Mrs. Hutchinson pretends to. Hav-ing had some service in South Africa and being a soidier he offers a number of suggestions. modestly thinks that a company answering to the

of warfare than Mrs. Hutchinson pretends to. Having had some service in South Africa and being a solidior he offers a number of suggestions. He modestly thinks that a company answering to the late Cape Mounted Rifes would be very efficacious in defending the British frontier:—

These troops would be distributed over a number of different posts, communication being kept up between them by continual patrols of small parties, carrying the mails and despatches. The garrisons at those posts might be supplemented with small parties or infantry or millitia (sis mounted), if necessary. In this way, a constant surveiliance would be exercised over the frontier line, without interfering in any way with the susceptibilities of the Zuius or actually crossing the boundary line. They would convey intelligence of any hostile movement among the natives, and would be always available to recapture cattle stolen or carried over the border, which, being mounted, they could easily achieve; their presence would give confidence to the settlers living upon outlying farms, and would be an adequate protection. This regiment should not consist of less than 800 or 900 men; it would possibly do away with any necessity for the employment of infantry at all, and would be the most economical in the end. The Zulus have shown themselves incapable of successfuly attacking intrenched camps, even of a very slight improvised construction. The forts, therefore, would not be very formidable or expensive, but mere earthworks.

\* At the same time, I would appoint residents or magistrates, where practicable, among the native Zulus, to maintain order and see that justice is done, should favorable circumstances arise for that purpose, such as the decline of Cetywayo's power, or in the event of his same time, I would not be very formidable or expensive, but mere earthworks.

\* At the same time, and would be the most effectual mothod or initiating a new order of things in that forty thousand men, who range from the ready of the firm of the proper of the same

field blankers, with the horses and cattle. Outsi
the laagered wagons a sirong picket was poste
Before retiring, and from time to time during to
night, those pickets were visited by the officer
duty. In case of alarm the sentries fired, and
necessary retreated through the intervals of the
wagons; and the little garrison was on the alert at
safe from surprise. It is evident that had the can
at Isandula been formed in this way a me
handful of soldiers might have resisted almost at
number of less disciplined natives.

Captain Lucas has very decided opinions abo-

Zulu campaigning, and what he says appears to be

A RELIGIOUS NOVEL.

"The Felmeres," by Miss S. B. Elliott, daughter o a prominent Episcopal bishop, is a novel with a pur-pose. The heroine, Helen Felmere, is the only daugh-ter of a father who has been described by his wife at the instigation of a priest because he was a disbelieved in Christianity. He educates his daughter to be lieve as he has done, unconsciously makes selfish intellectual demands upon her, and finally dies scheming mother. The sorrows of the heroine great enough because of her isolation from one increased by the meanness of various relatives and acquaintances professedly religious, and she endures trials, growing worse as they succeed each other, until death comes to her rescue. The object of the book seems to be to prove the truth of the Christian ful in the attempt it makes, "The Feilmeres" is in-teresting, but the inevitable sadness of the story will repel any one who reads, a novel only for it

"HISTORY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT." The prominence which our War Office has occa-sionally gained since the birth of the nation, and the fact that no special history of it has heretofore been published commends Mr. L. D. Ingersoll's new work book at the request of the present Secretary of War it is to be assumed that he has written with accuracy so far as the facts go, and has therefore made an in teresting work. The volume is an octave of about six hundred pages, two-thirds of which are devoted to the subject proper and the remainder to bid graphical sketches of the various secretaries. Mr. Ingersoil writes without pretension, but with a posi-tive ability for expressing his personal opinions about men, measures and events, and his style is facts for which the reader is solicitous are plainly and consecutively stated, and many of them appear for the first time, we believe, in this volume. Francis B. Mohun, of Washington, is Mr. Ingersoll's pub-

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

Paris is still reading "L'Assommoir." Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' last story is "A Narrow

scape. Henry Greville has written eight novels within

The August Scribner will be the midsummer holiday number.

Eugene Schuyler's "Peter the Great" will appear

erially in magazine form.

Dr. Schliemann and his Greek wife talk of making

their home in Indianapolis.

tization of "Pilgrim's Progress,"
"The Philosophy of Music," by Dr. Pole, is pub-lished by Houghton, Osgood & Co.

The last number of the Franklin Square Library

is Thackeray's "Henry Esmond."

Judge Shea's "Life of Alexander Hamilton" is just published by Houghton, Osgood & Co.

Harper & Brothers publish Tennyson's "The Lover's Tale" in their Half Hour Series. The Appletons will not publish Lieutenant

The Ladies' Journal, just published in Philadel-phia, is edited by Mrs. Mary E. Lambert.

Every one who has ever been to South Africa is brushing up his recollections of the Transvaal for

publication.
"In the Toils" is the title of a "realistic narrative, under the guise of fiction," announced by Dixon & "A Scotchman's Views of America—Black and White," by Lord George Campbell, is announced by

B. Worthington.
The pièce de résistance of the August North Ameri

Review will be an article on the theory of music by

Harper & Brothers have issued Motley's "United Netherlands" in handsome library form, uniform with Hume and Macaulay's histories

his complete poems, Mr. Hayne has long been an Stephens since reading his "Life and Letters," and finds in him "a close resemblance to a New England

Mr. William H. Rhees' complete history of the Smithsonian Institution is, in spite of its subject, at times quite lively reading, for the author has an eye

Lassalle furnish a great deal of fun for the Vienni comic papers. One of them says, "She has loved much and much must be forgiven her!"

The Atheneum does not care as much for Mr. Mallock's "Is Life Worth Living?" as for his "New Republic." In the former volume it thinks that his

Republic." In the former volume it thinks that his arguments are manifestly inadequate.
"In response to a flood of letters" the Toledo Blade Company have kindly consented to publish in book form "Andersonville; a Story of Southern Prisons." We are assured that the author has no wish to "ex

A. Young & Co., of Boston, indicates more than three hundred original games and twenty-four original positions of the well known game, the designers being W. R. and C. F. Barker.

The latest addition to Appleton's "Handy Volume

Series" is that charming collection "The Last Essays of Elis," which thus appears in a form cheap enough to be owned by every one. A better book for summer reading can hardly be found.

P. W. Joyce, LL.D., has written a grammar of the

Irish language for the use of schools in Ireland. It is mentioned with regret by the London literary pa-Societies have been organized for its preservation.

Praser's Magazine for July contains an article en-

titled "Bibliomania in 1879: A Chat About Rare Books," by Shirley. It is not the same Shirley so satisfactory little "American Guide to London" has just reached us. C. L. Marsh, London, is the pub-

lisher. The map which is bound with the book should be studied by American publishers of guide Mr. John Phin has published, through the Industrial Publishing Company, New York, a third edition of his excellent little book on lightning rods and their construction and erection. Any man of ordinary intelligence can, after reading this short treatise, protect his house against lightning without any assistance from any vender of patented or "im-

proved" rods.
"English Composition," by Professor John Nichol, of Balliol College, Oxford, is the latest of the litera-ture primers edited by J. R. Green, the historian. It contains nothing which has not already been published under the same title; but, on the other hand, it is extremely valuable on account of the quantity of unimportant material it omits.

"Epiphanies of the Risen Lord," by George Dana Boardman, is written in a reverent and devotional gard to sect, who believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ and find eternal as well as temporary significance in His various appearances in supernatural form, as recorded by the four evangelists. D. Apple-

Edward White would write a memoir of his sister, Mrs. Ranyard, founder of the London Domestic Mis-sion. It, however, being thought that his "disbelief

in the popular eschatology" disqualifies him from writing the book Lady Kinnaird announces over his head that she has undertaken the task. Mr. White, therefore, quietly withdraws rather than cause a dis

turbance over a recently closed grave.

Biarnois' "Self-Instructor in French" is arranged on a logical plan, with which ceaseless iteration has a great deal to do. The exercises, sentences and even vocabularies refer word by word to rules and principles enunciated in the grammar by the same author, or to a series of rules and exceptions will particularly commend itself to teachers of pupils who are slow to remember and apply gram-matical rules. Published by D. & J. Sadlier.

matical rules. Published by D. & J. Sadlier.

The July number of the Sanilarian seems unusually
full of papers peculiarly valuable to persons who have learned that good health is essential to the higher developments of physical and mental effort. Among other important articles we notice one on Typhoid Fever is Propagated." Another, that comes closely home to New Yorkers, on that most unsavory topic, "The Long Island Stenches," and Professor Doremus' essay on "Epidemics from a Chemical Standpoint," in which he demonstrates the absorbing and transmitting power of building materials, particularly stone and plaster, and the fatal facility which the walls of most houses have for retaining the germs of disease only to give them up again when least looked for. There is also a paper on "Our Public Schools; Defec-tive Ventilation and Brain Poisoning," in which the line of argument is similar to that of the many arti-cles which the Henald has published on the same important topic. This article is to be commended as stating in plain terms the manner in which schoolroom air is made foul, and the effects of the

same upon mind and body.

Mr. Allen Thornkike Rice, editor of the oldes American review, has done the reading world a posi-tive service by republishing from the North Ameri-can a dozen essays which, although by noted men, curely hidden in the back numbers, which are treasured by many an owner, but never looked into excellent article on "Sir Walter Scott," Calel Cushing on "The Social Condition of Woman," ongfellow's "Defence of Poetry," George William Curtis' incisive yet appreciative essay on Haw-thorne and his works, and Oliver Wendell Holmes on "The Mechanism of Vital Actions." Most of these papers were written for the last generation but the topics are of perennial interest. It would be gratifying to the lovers of true literature and beneficial to the general reading public if this book were to be received so favorably as to justify additional collections from the same source, and to jus-tify the publishers of the Adantic, Harper's and other old magazines and reviews in exhuming from their own back numbers many valuable papers which in their present form are practically buried.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

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Hetty's Boarder. Loring, publisher, Boston.
The Game Laws of the State of New York. Printed for the New York Association for the Protection of Game. June, 1879.
Plain Directions for the Construction and Erection of Lightning Rods. By John Phin. The Industrial Publication Company, New York.
The Classical Elecutionist. A collection of gems in poetry and prose, adapted for elecutionary exercises. Compiled and edited by W. H. McDougail. From Brantano, be adapted for elecutionary exercises. Compiled and edited by W. H. McDougail. From Brantano, but the state of the New York.
Essays from the North American Review. Edited by Allen Thoradike Rice. D. Appleton & Co., publishers, New York.
Epiphanies of the Risen Lord. By George Dana Board-New York

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A Sadde in the Wild West, A Glimpse of Travel in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. By William H. Rideing.

D Appleton & Co., publishers.

Around the World with General Grant. By John Russell Young. Parts 3 and 4. The American News Company New York.

The Ones, Section 1988.

Noung. Farts 3 and 4. The American News Company New York.

The Quadrature of the Circle, containing demonstrations of the errors of geometers in finding the approximations in use, with an appendix &c. By John A. Parker. John Wiley & Son, publishers, New York.

History of the United Netherlands from the Death of William the Silent to the Twelve York?

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Harper & Brothers, publishers, New York.

Harper's Half Hour Nories.—Hallam's Constitutional History. By Lord Macaulay. The Lay of the Last Minsteel. A poem in six cantos. By Sir Walter Scott. The Lover's Tale. By Alfred Tennyson. Harper & Brothers, publishers.

ers. lin Square Library.—The History of Henry Es-tan A novel. By William Makepeace Thackeray

mond, Esq. A novel. By William anterpeter Harper & Brothers, publishers.
Picturesque Narragansett Sea and Shore. An illustrated guide to Providence, Newport, &c. and all the famous seaside resorts of Rhode Island. With a map of Narragansett Bay. By Rov. Frederick Denison, A.M. J. A. & R. A. Reid, publishers, Providence, R. I.

## JOHN MITCHEL

CANON O'HAGAN'S LECTURE ON THE LIFE OF THE DECEASED IRISH PATRIOT.

Quite a large audience was present in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night to listen to a lecture on and trials of John Mitchel, by the Rev. Canon O'Hagan. The lecturer introduced his subject by a rapid survey of the history of Ireland up to

When England granted emancipation, he said at between eight and nine million souls, of which the vast bulk were Catholics and voters. This eman cipation was then simply throwing too much in fluence into the hands of the Catholic element. So thought the English government. And the English Premier, Sir Robert Peel, by act of Parliament, disfranchised the "forty shilling freeholders." Now the owners of large estates had no longer an interest in having their estates cut up into small holdings and peopled with a dense population who could not return Parliament their sons and nominees. Hence eviction by the wholesale became the order of the day, and ways. So that the same hand that emancipated th poor Catholics drove them forth from the home of

mercy of a cold and pitiless world.

Such were some of the reasons to account for spirit of revolt that maddened in the veins of the young Irelanders, and that Davis and Mitchel and Smith O'Brien and the others dwelt on and brooded

over.
John Mitchel was born on the 3d of November John Mitchel was born on the 3d of November, 1815, at the little market town of Dungiven, county Derry. His mother belonged to the Hazletts, an old and highly respectable family on the banks of the Foyle. The Mitchels were of the old Irish family of that name. Such was ever their boast. John Mitchel's father was the Unitarian minister of Dungiven, an outspoken volunteer and United Irishman. As a recognition of his ability be was called to the weathier and more aristocratic congregation of Newry. He was a man of the same sturdy, lofty and unbending nature as his distinguished son. John was destined for the ministry, and so was sent to study at Trinity College, Dublin. Here he turned his attention to the law, and, after a brilliant course of studies, took his degrees with great felar. Beturning to Newry he married the elegant and accomplished daughter of one of its merchant princes, Mr. Richard Vorner. He settled in Banbridge to practice his profession. Some injured Catholics employed him. The case went against them. He appealed to a higher court. Here again there was no justice for the down-trodden Papists.

HE RECOMES A NATIONALIST.

This outraceous case threw Mitchel into the arms

some injured Catholics employed him. The case went against them. He appealed to a higher court, Here again there was no justice for the down-trodden Papists.

Ilk recomes a nationalist.

This outrageous case threw Mitchel into the arms of the followers of O'Connell. His life of "Hugh O'Neil" gave him name and fame, bringing him recognition as a leading spirit in the movement. An article of his, as I have said, in the Nation got Duffy into trouble with the government, and on May 27, 1848, in the thirty-third year of his age, John Mitchel was arrested by the government for seditions language and writings. A jury was packed, as the government virtually admitted afterwars, and Mitchel was sentenced by Judge Baron Lefroy to fourteen years' penal servitude. He was exided to Bermuda and thence to Van Diemen's Land.

The government officials who came personally in contact with him could not understand that one so refined, so intellectual, would be the heartless demagogue that they had heard him described. He would not descend to ask tor any grace or alleviating tavor from England. His frame was racked with the deadily pangs of the asthma, yet the spirit of the man was folty and haughty, unswerving from what he thought his line of duty. He was a martyr to his principles. And his seizure, trial by a "packed" jury and conviction were, he said, a clear refutation of the doctrine of peaceful and moral agitation. His spirit was that of a martyr to alless his spirit was that of a martyr to suffer, if need be. His praises of Meagher and Martin and O'Brien, that they showed the same spirit, and his scorching sarcasm on Gavin Duffy, whom he archammed "Given Duffy," because he memoralized the government during his trial, were clear proof of this.

As to the unfortunate rising under Smith O'Brien, in Tipperary, he ever deplored it, in that it was unfortunate and unsuccessul.

John Mitchel escaped from Hobartstown and arrived safe in America. Here for a quarter of a century he devoted his talents to the press. Another generation of

FINE ARTS.

THE ART JOURNAL.

If it were not for the matter and illustrations added by the American publishers, D. Appleton & Co., the Art Journal would in general be decidedly behind the age in comparison with other similar publications, and insuferably-commonplace and dull. In the present number, that for July, the American additions are an interesting, valuable and well illustrated first article of a series by Maurice Mauris on "The Iron "Landscape in American Poetry," exquisitely illustrated by J. Appleton Brown; Lucy H. Hooper's first article on "The Paris Salon," in which, by the way, she calls Carolus Duran's portrait of the Countess V\*\*\*, which gained for him the grand medal of honor, weak and sketchy, for him the grand medal of honor, weak and sketchy, and says that the artist, on the whole, does not show at his best, and Charles E. Pascoe's opening paper on the Royal Academy. The steel engravings, which all on the present occasion hall from the other side of the water, are a plate unsatisfactory in parts, but good in textures, by C. W. Sharpe, of C. W. Fisk's picture, with its stumpy figures, which was exhibited in 1863, of "The Old Noblesse in the Concieragerie;" Outrim's rendition of the late E. M. Ward's "Napoleon in the Prison of Nice, 1794," and Holl's good plate, after G. Richmond's (R. A.) portrait of Ward himself. There is more of the "Land of Egypt," with its good illustrations. The "Illustrated Catalogue of the Paris International Exhibition," with its series of advertising cuts, is, we are glad to say, finished, and Mr. Paacce also has something to say of the summer exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery.

A little girl catching butterflies in a field is the pleasing subject of a picture which A. F. Bellows in at work on, and which promises well. The face is a sweet one and well treated under the sunshine effect. The artist has just sketched out the motive of a large picture-a young woman carrying a child down

of water, near large oaks and under a cloudy sky, in Robert C. Minor's latest curvas. A morning effect clouds and illuminating the hills in the middle dis tance, is also successfully treated. A sunset is very real in effect and in the cold greens of the river

real in effect and in the cold greens of the river meadows.

J. G. Brown has finished for Mr. King, the London banker, a picture called "The Light of Other Days," and similar in subject to his very successful Academy painting of an old man playing a tune on a violin, while his hat, hanging from his coat, solicits the charity of the passer by. It was catalogued "A Merry Air, with a Sad Heart." Another recent picture is of a red-headed little bootblack, scated, smoking and leaning his arm on his box.

Homer Martin is painting a gorgeous and very decorative sunset on the shores of Lake Champlain. Trees arch over the waters on the left, and the opalescent sky is mirrored in their calm surface.

A sunset at Nahant, with sail off a rocky headland, is the subject James Lyman, Jr., is angaged on.

Preston Powers is to do a bust of Reuben Springer, the honored Cincinnstian.

William H. Vanderbilt is said to have enriched his

collection with an additional \$50,000 worth of paint-ings during his recent European trip. Sir Randal Roberts will spend the summer making marine and coast studies along and off the Main The Quincy statue by Thomas Ball will be un-

veiled in Boston on that city's natal day, September 17. Joseph Millmore, the Boston sculptor, leaves for Europe in September to superintend the erection in Hyde Park of his statue of Lord Dufferin. The

statue, which is nearly finished from Mr. Millmore's designs, is of brouze and of heroic size. The pedes-tal, twenty feet in height, is to be of Aberdeen The new St. Louis Museum of Art will be built in

grante.

The new St. Louis Museum of Art will be built in the Florentine style. There will be four galleries on the lower and five on the apper floor. Each story will be twenty feet in height.

The Art Interchange will issue a rubricated midsummer number, which will contain a supplementary colored plate of original design.

Harper's Weekly for the 12th of July has a fine full page drawing by Howard Pyle, called "A Love Affair in the Olden Time—Consulting the Wise Woman." The poses and expressions of the old crone and the lovesick spinister are excellent. The engraving does much credit to Lagarde.

The Magazine of Art for June has an admirable woodcut of Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Lady Blessington, also one of the artist's portraits of himself. Charles Robert Leslie, R. A., is written about under the head of "American Artists and American Art." A cut is given of his picture, "The Rivais."

A. F. Bellows, after sketching for a few weeks along the Massachusetts coast, goos to his Skaneateles Lake studio.

studio.
Samuel Colman is sketching down at East Hampton, L. I.
R. M. Shurtleff is at Hartford, Conn.
William Mayrath sailed on Saturday for England.
Robert C. Minor has now decided to go abroad in s

George W. Maynard is at Marblehead.
Oliver J. Lay is at Stratford, Conn.
M. F. H. de Hass is at Southampton, L. I., whence
he goes to York Harbor, Me., for his summer studies.
T. W. Wood has left for Montpelier, Vs.

FOREIGN NOTES AND NEWS Sandro Botticelli's "The Story of Nastagio Deyli Onesti" brought £441 at a recent London sale, and a

"Leds with the Swan," by Leonardo da Vinci, £84. At the same sale £136 were given for twelve old

A collection of sixty-seven pictures by artists of the Austrian school is on exhibition at the new Conton" is there, together with six others of his works Pettenkoffen, Von Thoren, Defreyger and Vacalar Brozik are also represented. Mrs. Thompson Butler is painting "The Charge of

the Scott's Greys at Waterloo." The cavalry come head on, and through a break in their ranks they are seen to be followed by the Highlanders. One young cavalry man, badly wounded, has begged not to be left in the rear, and is supported round the body by one of his fellows, while another holds his reins; a man falls to the left and his neighbor shakes his fist at the foe. Mrs. Butler also contemplates scenes from the Afghan and Zulu wars.

A very fine example of Perugino has been acquired

in Italy for the British National Gallery. It has been

from the Afghan and Zulu wars.

A very fine example of Perugino has been acquired in Raly for the British National Gallery. It has been for years in the private gallery of the Della Penna family at Perugia. The Yirgin stands on a kind of stool holding the sacred child, white St. Girolano is on one side and St. Francis on the other. Two angels hold a crown suspended over the Virgin's head, and in the background is a faint landscape, a lake and low hills. The painting is on panel, about six feet square and in excellent condition. The owner has in his possession a fac-simile of a document lying in the archives at Perugia, showing that it was ordered of "Ser Pietro" in 1503-7 at the price of forty-seven florins, forty bologuini. The price paid by the National Gallery was 80,0007.

The London Academy announces that James Jackson Jarves has acquired lately a collection of upward of six hundred drawings with the view of securing them for this country. The collection was mainly made in the last century by Count Maggiori, of Fermo, an art critic and member of the Academy of Bologna. It is considered by good judges to be one of the best in Italy, and contains many examples of the Spanish, German and Flemish, as well as of the Ralian schools, its strength lying chiefly in fitteenth and sixteenth century work. The Academy sensibly says:—"No such collection has ever been obtained by the United States, and this one, both in number and importance, will place them in a high position among the possessors of such important works of art.

I have a finite movements show in progress in America for the formation of museums of works of art of different descriptions, of casts and copies, no more important step could be taken than the acquisition of original drawings and designs by a considerable number of the most tamous artists of the past. The drawings are so good, and their preservation is so perfect—in this respect, indeed, they are of rare quality—that their possession must prove of inestimable benefit to the fast rising American

in marble. Of the pictures, Herpin's "Pont Neuf" and Lugi Loir's "L'Inondation dans un Coin de

and Luigi Loir's "L'inondation dans un Coin de Berey" have been secured.

The work on the decoration to surround the great clock of the Paris Hötel de Ville has been awarded as follows, and at the following sums:—Charles Gauthier, two winged figures decorating the pelli ment, 14,000f.; M. Gautherin, the statue "La Ville de Paris," 6,000f.; M. Hiotle, the composition which frames the clock, 24,000f., and M. Aime Millet, the recumbent figures "La Seine" and "La Marne." 16,000f.

Clesinger, the well known sculptor, has now in Paris an exhibition of his works. Among the most prominent pieces are "Phryne Nue," "Un Taureau," "L'Enièvement de Dejanire" and "La Délivrance d'Andromede."

"I. Enlevement de Dejanire" and "La Delivrance d'Andromede."
Two works by M. Vidal, the blind sculptor, attract much attention at the Salon. They are a "Gazelle," which has been purchased by Mme. la Baronne de Rothschild, and a "Fauthere de Java," which the critic Camille Guymon says is worthy of Bayre.

The following prices, in trancs, were obtained at a recent sale at the Hôtel Drouot of a collection of old masters:—A "Madeleine," by Murillo, given by Ferdinand VII. to the Queen Dowager Christina, 25,000—this would have brought a higher figure if it had not been damaged in spots by cleaning; a very remarkable and well preserved Sandro Botticell, "Vierge à l'Enfant," 9,600: Ruysdael's "Le Torrent," 7,000: Jan Steen's "La Fôte du Nouveau-né," one of his most important works, 10,080; Teniers' "Fumeurs," of but little importance, 2,320; Van Goyen's "La Vierge, l'Enfant et Sainte Catherine," 5,700, and a superb portrait of a woman, catalogued to Loonardo da Vinci, but thought by some to be a Raphael, 12,200.

## TEMPTING PROVIDENCE.

INSECURITY OF EXCURSION BOATS ON THE HARLEM RIVER-OVERCROWDING AND CARE-LESS MANAGEMENT.

Unusually large crowds of visitors were attracted yesterday to the Harlem River and High Bridge by the cool inviting breezes. From an early hour in the day they poured upon the H riem Bridge from all directions, and continued flowing to that point until late in the afternoon. Large numbers on arriving there hurried down the steps on both ends of the bridge and quickly disappeared up the people the whole day long that it became a slow and sainful task to cross it. Up at High Bridge a similar state of sight seeing and pleasure seeking was going forward, and the bridge and hills and floats and shady nooks looked more like the Bowery on a Saturday night than a suburban retreat. The river was covered with boats of all kinds and sizes, carrying a most miscellaneous collection of crews pleasantly cool and invigorating, no ripple disturbed the surface of the water, and the ladies were especially favored by the circumstance and took advantage of it. A great many of them sat in the stern sheets of the boats, being swept through the stream by pairs of friendly brawny arms, and not a few laid gentle hands upon the oars and the river appeared impassable, and the steamers plying between the bridges found it a difficult task to keep out of the way of the small craft. They were obliged to do all the watching and steering and shouting, for many of the people in the rowboats were on the water for the first time, and just as one seemed to be pursuing a course entirely away from the coming steamer the bow oar would suddenly put in a couple of vigorous strokes, and bring the boat immediately

of vigorous strokes, and bring the boat immediately under the steamer's bow. By some lucky chance the steamer would get by, leaving the boats in every kind of position dancing in the wash.

LOCOMOTION BETWEEN THE BRIDGES.

To get over the distance from one bridge to the other there are various ways—some go in row-boats, some in sailboats, some in cabs and carriages, others on foot, and a great many by steamer. The steamers ply to and from High Bridge and Harlem Bridge, making several landings on the way, from both sides of Harlem Bridge. The fare is ten cents, and they start when they are full, rarely otherwise. Of these vessels there are two, the Tiger Lily and the Lafayette, capable of accommodating three hundred people each. The Tiger Lily is a sidewheel boat and the Lafayette a propellor. Four steam launches do the remainder of the service. These launches are boats measuring from forty to fifty feet, and constructed to hold from thirty to seventy-five persons safely. They are named the Edwin A. Hayes, G. C. Deane, Little Wille and Little Charlie. Speed is the all important element in the construction and management of those craft, and the desire to be the first makes them at times dangerous modes of conveyance. They have no stated hours for starting—they simply go when they are as loaded as they can get, and then they go with all the power they can force. The Little Charlie made a trip about three o'clock yesterday with ninety-seven people crammed into her coccipit, which would seat about thirty; and returning down the river stuck in the mud just beside the first landing from High Bridge. One hundred and forty people—men, women bridge a little after five o'clock. The Hayes is much larger than the Charlie, and might hold fifty-five or sixty passengers without much comfort, but several or her loads yesterday were extremely risky ones to take. Another little launch called the Willie, somewhat of the dimensions of the Charlie, but broader, went into the dock under the Harlem Bridge on the Morrisania side of the

broader, went into the dock under the Harlem Bridge on the Morrisania side of the river literally black with people. She was absolutely laden to the water's edge; and when it is taken into consideration that this was late in the day, after six o'clock, and many of the men on board had been out all the forenoon, and were impossible of management in so scant a space, the danger of the overloading practice suggests itself with disagreeable prominence.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE LAUNCHES.

Two of these vessels have narrow decks, each less than a foot wide—stretching sround their sides—but the other two lack any such footbolds. The Deane has a roofed-in cabin, is open fore and aft, and is the largest launch except the Lafayette. Her last three trips down yesterday were made with extravagantly crowded loads, Men and boys hung on all over her from stem to stern. They sat on camp stools, on the roof of the cabin and sround its edges and on the gunwale, with their feet hanging over the sides, and were so thick one wondered how they retained a hold and kept on the launch. The slightest collision would have thrown a hundred of them into the river. A sudden jerk or stoppage or swerve would have that the same result and proved equally fatal. An engineer, pilot and runner are the employes of each launch. The pilot has all a man can do to steer the boat; the engine demands the entire attention of the man hired for that service, and the runner is engaged to work on the landings, forcing people on board. In his eye and that of the owner, who either stands on the dock or works the boat, she is never too laden, and the runner must keep pushing them on as long as one can obtain a footbold. The runner, it is said, got drunk early yesterday—probably fortunately for some people. It was after sunsot when she made her final landing, and then she smashed her flagstaff and got beside a dock so high that a panic was almost created on board by the struggle to get ashore. With no one to look after the passengers or keep them under contrision. O

and roally it looked as if no restraining power whatever was in operation over the management of these boats.

DANORROUS CROSSINGS.

The Lafayette went twice up to High Bridge with over five hundred passengers, and one of her officers said she had frequently transported over seven hundred. Her gangplank was so slight, and at the landings had to bridge so wide a space, that it was feared each moment it would give way and sink a score of people. Even the dock hands saw this, and two of them at different places called out to the crowds to keep back and go slowly, as the gangplank would not hold them. The plank was composed of three thin boards, with little cross pieces for foothclds and no railing, Women with infants in their arms and others holding on to their skirts passed over this and as they crossed it yielded and bent in a manner to deprive them of all courage. On the Tiger Lily there is more space because of the wheelhouses, but she is by no means free from the defects of the others, and is as much in need of the watchful eye of the authorities as any of the smaller boats.

The young man who took the fares in the Charlie said the boiler was big enough for a boat double her size, but they could go rast, and so they did—on the mud. A gentleman on the Hayes said;—"These are ticklish craft. The vibration of this screw is simply terrible, and must, in a very short time, split the beams apart or open the seams. A collision to one of these things would be fatal. Nothing could be done for the women. They would be held fast in the hold and nothing on earth could get them free from the boat under water. It's a wonder they don't break across. Every stroke of that fan fails upon her with a thud a steel plated man-of-war couldn't stand it. I'm an old sailor, but I'd walk ten miles rather than use these tubs continually. I know what steam is and how it ought to be handled. Why, they tell must he men here in charge of the engines simply hold certificates for machinej and factory boilers, and here are the lives of thousand